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be surprised to learn that there was a time when the Servian and Bulgarian Empires were great powers. The book is to be commended to all who would read intelligently the history that these four states have recently been making.

**The History of the Grain Trade in France, 1400-1710.** By Abbott P. Usher. (*Harvard Economic Studies*, Vol. 9.) xv and 405 pp. Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1913. \$2. 9 x 6 1/2.

This volume should prove of interest primarily to those who are concerned with the history of commerce. This is because the history of the grain trade, as illustrated in the case of France during the period covered by this book, is an important chapter within the broader field of commercial history. As the author points out, the real significance of the grain trade is that it serves to portray some of the first steps in the evolution of methods of marketing. For reasons which cannot be entered into here, the history of France from 1400 to 1710 tends to illustrate better than that of either England or Germany the preliminary stages in this evolution. The author says that the real background in the history of the grain trade was the idea that the experiences of famine years ought to be remedied, and that this could be accomplished, in large part, by a different organization of the market.

The book is a scholarly work, and is based largely upon primary sources, consisting of both manuscripts and documents already printed. A valuable bibliography is appended, which will be helpful to those who may wish to dig deeper into various topics outlined in the successive chapters.

AVARD L. BISHOP.

**Germany and Its Evolution in Modern Times.** By Henri Lichtenberger. Translated from the French by A. M. Ludovici. 440 pp. Constable & Co., Ltd., London, 1913. 10s. 6d. 9 x 6.

A monograph on the economic, political, religious, and artistic evolution of the present German Empire. The relative importance ascribed to the different aspects of modern Germanic evolution is shown by the amount of space allotted to each. This is as follows: economic evolution, 58 pages; political evolution, 145; religious evolution, 125; artistic evolution, 89. The introduction gives a thoughtful comparison between the mediæval and the modern attitudes of mind and habits of thought. The account of the economic evolution is clear, but somewhat condensed. The most interesting part of the story of the rise and growth of the present empire is that dealing with the events leading up to the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 and the responsibility for that struggle. The account as written from the French standpoint, although striving to be fair, rather favors the French view.

In the religious division of the work, the chapter on the rise, growth, and present standing of the protestant spirit in Germany is the most interesting. This whole section is quite impartial and free from religious bias. The account of the modern science of religion could have been more extended, with benefit to the work. In the artistic portion of the book due prominence is given to Wagner in the field of music. The influence of Nietzsche is shown to have been as important in the artistic realm as it has been prominent in the sphere of philosophy and religion. In conclusion the author ventures to hope that, in the future, Germany will ascend from its own improvement and betterment to the improvement and betterment, even the unification, of Europe and of the human race. Current happenings in Europe hardly incline one to expect the realization of such altruistic hopes.

DAVID H. BUEL.

**Studies in Anglo-Jewish History.** By the Rev. H. P. Stokes. xii and 303 pp. Map. Jewish Historical Soc., London, 1913. 9 x 6.

The introductory chapters discuss certain general facts upon the relation of the Jews to English social life. Inasmuch as the state papers of the Rolls Office are drawn in Latin and are rarely bilingual, it has taxed the ripe scholarship of Dr. Stokes to correlate the *magister* and *episcopus* of these papers with the official dignities of the Jewish community. Having cleared away some of these difficulties, he devotes the major theme of his work to the study of the Jewry of Cambridge from its beginning to the local expulsion by order of the